

The Daily State Chronicle.

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THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

SOME VERY SPIKY LANGUAGE IN THE SENATE.

Civil Rights and Negro Suffrage Amuse the Senatorial Solons.—The Usual North vs. South Debate.—The Oklahoma Bill Passed in the House.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senate.—The Senate to-day passed a number of public buildings bills, among them one appropriating \$100,000 for a building at Salem, Va.

Mr. Eastis, of Louisiana, referred to two statements made by Mr. Hoar yesterday in reference to the Southern States—one being that, in the State of Louisiana, and in some other States there were laws which made it a penal offense for a white man to associate on terms of equality with a colored man. He asserted that there was not the slightest foundation for such a statement.

The other statement of Mr. Hoar was to the effect that there was another law in Louisiana which provided for the sale of colored men for a certain time out of work, and that the former owner should have the preference in the purchase. He asked Mr. Hoar whether he could find any such law on the statute books of Louisiana. He (Mr. Eastis) knew that the criticism was directed against the democratic legislature of Louisiana of 1866; but he had never heard a republican senator criticize the infamous laws enacted in Louisiana by republican legislatures. There was no such law, he said, as that which Mr. Hoar had referred to, and any sentence that there was only illustrated with what recklessness and destitution of sense of responsibility republican senators spoke of southern affairs.

Mr. Hoar said he had not read about Louisiana, but a law of this character existed in Mississippi.

The educational bill was taken up at two o'clock, and Mr. Blair addressed the Senate.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Hoar resumed the discussion of the laws of the southern states relating to southern people. Had it not been for the objectionable laws passed by some of the southern states, he said, the government of those states would have been remanded in 1865 to those who governed before the war.

Mr. Sherman asked Mr. Eastis whether he did not know that the fifteenth amendment never would have been proposed but for the fact that laws of the southern states were depriving the negro of his rights of citizenship.

Mr. Eastis asserted that all reconstruction measures and constitutional amendments were adopted by the Republican party, with the single object of Africanizing the South and maintaining political supremacy; and this he characterized as the greatest crime ever committed against civilized communities.

Mr. Sherman then made a long speech in defense of reconstruction measures. The first act that passed for the reconstruction of the Southern States had been framed by a committee of conservative Senators, such as Reverly Johnson, Trumbull and Fessenden. There was at that time no hostility against the people of the South, but rather a universal appreciation of the fact that while they were radically wrong in waging a civil war, they had been honest in their convictions that the doctrine for which they fought was the doctrine of the Constitution. But the laws passed by some of the Southern States had been so unjust to the colored people and white Republicans in the South, that the people North became convinced that the object in the South was to overthrow the results of the war and to deprive the freedmen of their rights of citizenship. There was, he said, no feeling of hate existing in the North against the South as it existed yesterday by Mr. George, and if the equal rights of all people in the South were secured, the people North would be satisfied.

Mr. Butler replying to Mr. Sherman, said that if the debate had accomplished nothing else it had shown by the statements of the Senators from Ohio and Massachusetts, that the suffrage had been conferred upon the negroes of the South not because he was entitled to it, not because he was qualified to exercise it, but because of certain laws passed by some of the Southern States immediately after the war. The admission of the Senator from Ohio, he thought, would go a long way in throwing light on any further discussion as to the right of the negro to vote in the South.

Referring to the administration of President Johnson, Mr. Butler said that one of the most unfortunate days that had ever come over the country was the day that brought about a contest between the chief executive and the legislative department of the United States. Between the upper and the lower millstone, between the executive policy on the one side and the legislative policy on the other, the South had been ground to powder.

Mr. Butler spoke of the exclusion of colored men in the northern States for all political offices, and asserted that there was no discrimination in the laws of South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana or Georgia, against a man on account of his race or color.

He believed that the great body of the people north were kindly disposed toward the people of the south, and that that kindness had been very much stimulated by the fact that millions of money were being sent south for investment. He warned the senator from Ohio that when he attempted to carry out his threat of another crusade upon the south, through supervisors and United States marshals, for the purpose of dominating elections there, he would have a fire in his rear from the men who had carried their money and their industry into the south.

Mr. Butler, in concluding, said he would not exchange one hour of good order in the south for all the political power that negro suffrage had given to the south, and if he had the power tomorrow he would transfer every atom of that political power to the north and

wish the North good speed in the resolution. The people of the South, he insisted, were far more interested in the orderly, honest settlement of the question that the people of the North could be.

When Mr. Butler finished his speech, the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:15 p. m. adjourned until tomorrow.

The Oklahoma Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—House.—The House to-day after the usual routine business passed the Oklahoma bill by a vote of 160 to 25.

The bill as passed contains provisions which in substance fix the boundaries of the new territory so as to include the Cherokee outlet. They extend over the territory constitution and laws of the United States and the Code Nebraska without interference with the local Indian government. They also provide for the election of a legislative assembly and the establishment of courts. The Cherokee outlet is declared to be public land and open to settlement under the homestead laws.

The House at five o'clock adjourned.

A FORTUNE FOR HER AFFECTIONS.

Suing a Chicago Business Man for \$100,000 for Breach of Promise.

CHICAGO, March 12, 1890.—A suit for \$100,000 for breach of promise of marriage was commenced in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against Louis C. Wachmuth, senior member of the firm of L. C. Wachmuth & Co., wholesale clothing dealers.

The plaintiff is Miss Jennie M. Paul, a stately brunette of twenty-five, daughter of the late A. M. Paul, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Wachmuth is single, thirty-seven years old, and quite a social favorite, belonging to the Farragut, the Union and other clubs.

Miss Paul is a member of good society, and has moved in South Side circles quite extensively.

Mr. Wachmuth's brother said that it was claimed by Miss Paul that Louis had paid her attention since 1883, and that he had frequently promised to marry her, but had not done so.

The brother also said that he understood that Miss Paul charged Wachmuth with improper conduct in connection with the intimacy.

A peculiar fact in the case is, that Charles Paul, brother of the plaintiff, travels for Wachmuth & Co. When seen, he sided with his sister, but said he did not know what his employers' defense would be.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

To Organize a Permanent Alumni Association.—Special Railroad Rates.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—Arrangements were made to-day by the committee appointed by the Alumni of the University of Virginia, whereby reduced rates will be given from nearly all of the Southern States to those desirous of attending the meeting to be held here April 11th and 12th for the formation of a permanent alumni organization. Certificates must be obtained when the ticket is purchased to Washington which will entitle the delegate to one-third fare returning.

MR. WANAMAKER WON'T COME.

He Will Not Visit the South.—Mrs. Harrison and Party En Route.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Postmaster-General Wanamaker decided at the last moment not to accompany Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Wanamaker and their party on their Southern trip to-day. The party consisting of Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Wanamaker and Miss Wagoner, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. Wilson of Philadelphia, Miss Robinson, of New York, and Mr. Hammond, of Trenton, N. J., left the city at 11 o'clock to-day for St. Augustine, Fla.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS.

The State Ticket Nominated at the Convention.

(By United Press.)

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 13.—At the Republican State convention here to-day the following nominations for State offices were made: For Governor, Herbert W. Ladd, of Providence; Lieut. Governor, Daniel G. Littlefield, of Pawtucket; Secretary of State, Samuel W. Cross, of Westerly; General Treasurer, Samuel Clark, of Lincoln; Attorney General, Horatio Rogers, of Pawtucket.

TO MARRY JAY GOULD.

Reported Engagement of Mrs. M. B. Flynn to the Wizard.

The semi-official announcement is made of the matrimonial engagement of Mr. Jay Gould and Mrs. Morris B. Flynn. The gossips have for several weeks been waiting for the official confirmation of what appeared at first to be a surprising rumor, and which has now assumed the form of actuality. Those who know both Mr. Gould and Mrs. Flynn were surprised to hear that the financier and the contractor's widow were even acquainted; but the more intimate friends of Mrs. Flynn's family have known of the acquaintanceship, and of various services Mr. Gould had performed for Mrs. Flynn since her husband's death.

A Fatal Dynamite Explosion.

(By United Press.)

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., March 13.—An explosion of dynamite this morning instantly killed two laborers and injured fatally two others. The men were at work on the Brooklyn aqueduct.

Not Guilty.

LEXINGTON, Va., March 13.—Jury in the case of Jas. Miller, on trial for murder of Dr. Z. J. Walker at Brownsburg several months ago, to-day brought in a verdict of acquittal.

FIRE AND WATER!

NEW ORLEANS BURNING AND DROWNING.

The Levee Has Broken.—Water Rushing In.—A Great Fire Raging.—Great Efforts to Conquer the Elements.

(Special Bulletin.)

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—The levee at this point has broken and the portion of the city upon the river front is entirely submerged.

A large fire is raging. One of the largest tallow factories here, with Soule's brewery and several large buildings are on fire. There is a bonded warehouse next door on one side of the fire, and on the other side one of the largest oil mills in the South. At 5 o'clock the fire was beyond control. The city is lower than the river. The water is all through the streets and is being pumped out at the back part of the city into Lake Ponchartrain. The fall of water may exceed the capacity of the pumps and flood the back part of the city. All possible efforts are being made to check the overflow.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The Court of Inquiry Against Commander McCalla.—Testimony of Witnesses.

(By United Press.)

NEW YORK, March 13.—The Court of Inquiry into charges against Commander McCalla, of the U. S. steamship Enterprise, was continued to-day. Lieut. J. P. Morbach testified that men were put in straight jackets, and that they were ironed together. He considered the punishment light for the offenses committed.

Dr. Herndon, the ship's surgeon, knew of no one being struck by an officer except Walker.

Assistant Paymaster-General John A. Mudd, attached to the Enterprise since October 4, 1887, testified. He made a favorable presentation of Capt. McCalla's conduct in the Walker affair, and deposed that Capt. McCalla had no alternative but to use decisive measures with Walker. The witness said that Walker had been thrice lightly touched by the captain's sword, but he thought with only sufficient force to scratch him. An adjournment was then taken.

IN OLD VIRGINIA.

Debits vs. Vested Rights.—A State of the Exposition Grounds Objected to.

(By United Press.)

RICHMOND, Va., March 12.—Quite an exciting contest took place to-day between the stockholders of the Virginia Agricultural, Mechanical and Tobacco Association and the life members of Old State Agricultural and Mechanical Society. When the exposition closed a little over a year ago, it left debts amounting to \$85,000. This debt the association wanted to pay by a sale of the exposition grounds, and an act of legislature was passed at the recent session, authorizing the sale. This the life members opposed on the ground that it violates their vested rights in the property. They have taken the matter into the courts, and considerable litigation is anticipated.

BURNED TO A CRISP.

The Fate of a Bad Indian—Who Brutally Murdered an Old Squaw.

(By United Press.)

PIERRE, S. D., March 13.—A summary and terrible punishment was meted out to Dirty Foot, a Sioux Buck, who attempted murder in camp on the Bad River yesterday. Dirty Foot got possession of some whiskey at Fort Pierre and upon arriving at the camp got drunk. Going to his tepee he found a squaw known as "Old Sal," and he picked up an axe and struck her on the forehead, cracking her skull. A crowd soon got together and Dirty Foot was caught and thrown into a fire in the center of the circle of the tepees, and when he tried to escape was thrown back until he was burned almost to a crisp.

Death of Rev. Edward Howland.

Rev. Edward Howland died at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Chas. D. Upchurch, in this city, yesterday afternoon at 4:45 o'clock, after a lingering illness, in the 44th year of his age. Mr. Howland was a member of the N. C. Conference, M. E. Church, South. His health failing, he has not been in active work for the past few years. The funeral services will be held at Edenton Street M. E. Church this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Friends of the family invited.

Died at His Complimentary Banquet.

(By United Press.)

MAYSVILLE, Ky., March 13.—Special Pension Examiner Reigart was given a banquet here last night during which he was seized with a fit of coughing, and before medical help was rendered he died.

Adverse Report on the Banking and Currency Bills.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 13.—An adverse report was made to the House committee on banking and currency to-day by a subcommittee on the various bills for the issue of fractional paper currency.

Ballot Reform in New York.

(By United Press.)

ALBANY, N. C., March 13.—The Assembly today passed Mr. Saxton's ballot box reform bill by a vote of 72 to 51.

P. T. Barnum Coming Home.

(By United Press.)

LONDON, March 13.—P. T. Barnum sailed to-day from Southampton on the steamship Saale.

CHICAGO'S GREAT PROBLEM.

It Would Take Over Two Years and Two Million Dollars to Fill in the Lake Front.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The scheme of filling in the lake front as far out as the government dock line (to make a site for the World's Fair) has received a serious setback from a man who has figured out what it would cost and the time it would take. About one hundred and sixty acres are to be filled in, and as the average depth of water is ten feet, with an additional height of six feet to bring the whole to a level with Michigan avenue, 4,536,888 cubic yards of earth would be required.

Should the filling be done by the Illinois Central railroad—and the calculation all along has been that that road would do the filling—it would require that it bring in 158 trains daily of twelve cars each, carrying eight cubic yards to a car. This is as many yards as can be handled to advantage upon dirt trains. This would be about sixteen trains an hour, or a train nearly every four minutes during ten hours. Should trains run eight minutes apart it would require two years in which to do the work. Whether the Illinois Central would drop all of its other business and go into the dirt business is a problem no one has yet undertaken to solve. This work alone would require every engine the road now has upon the tracks.

The Enormous Cost.

As to the matter of cost, if the filling should be done by rail, it could not be at less than fifty cents per cubic yard or \$1 per car and pay the road doing the work for handling the earth. Four million five hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight yards at fifty cents would come to \$2,268,441, and this would not include the carting or docking required to confine the filling. This would cost as much more. Then again, no one has suggested where all this dirt is to come from.

GIRLS IN REVOLT.

Two Hundred of Them Leave a College—and Demand an Executive Investigation.

(By United Press.)

COLUMBUS, Miss., March 13.—There is a revolt in the Mississippi Industrial Institute, a female college, against Professor Cooke, the President. Two hundred of the students and a number of teachers have left the institution, and have sent a communication to Gov. Stone, asking him to investigate the methods of Prof. Cooke, whom they charge with being incompetent and in other respects unfitted for the position.

Comparative Export Trade.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Cotton exports from the United States during February past aggregated 421,802 bales, valued at \$21,439,137, against 452,107 bales, valued at \$21,807,152, in February, 1889. Breadstuffs exports during February past aggregated in value \$14,639,604 against \$8,299,765 in February, 1889.

A BOAT'S CREW RESCUED.

A Schooner From North Carolina in Dire Distress—The Crew Three Days Without Food or Drink.

(By United Press.)

NEW YORK, Mar. 13.—The ship Marlboro which arrived at this port to-day from London, had on board Captain Bache and the crew of the schooner Nellie Potter, whom they rescued from that vessel on March 2nd. The Nellie Potter sailed from Washington, N. C., on Feb. 9th, for St. Pierre Martin. She experienced very heavy weather, with high seas, causing the schooner to spring a leak. The fore and main masts were carried away and the vessel became a complete wreck. All hands were obliged to take refuge in the after-cabin, and they lived three days without food or water. Then they were rescued by the Marlboro.

MR. SOL HAAS RESIGNS.

His Connection With the Seaboard and Roanoke Lines—His Future Services for the Richmond & Danville System.

(By United Press.)

RICHMOND, Va., March 13.—Mr. Sol Haas, who has been traffic manager of the associated railways, the Richmond & Danville, the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air-Line and Roanoke ever since the association was formed some years ago, has resigned from the Coast Line and Seaboard and Roanoke, in order to give his entire services to the Richmond & Danville, including the Georgia Pacific railroad. The Richmond & Danville people had been trying for a long time to induce Mr. Haas to take this step. Since the Georgia Pacific traffic has been increasing so rapidly, he has decided to do so. Mr. Haas ranks as the best traffic manager in the United States.

FRANCE TAKING TERRITORY.

Official Announcement that the Government will Occupy Dahomey.

(By United Press.)

PARIS, March 13.—The Siele makes the announcement that the government has determined to occupy the Dahoman Province of Whydah, on the African slave coast.

Senatorial Confirmations.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Senate, in secret session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: E. C. Duncan, collector of customs, at Beaufort, N. C.; J. D. Brady, second district, Virginia; P. H. McCaul, sixth district, Virginia.

More Prominent Counsel for Kincaid.

LEXINGTON, Va., March 13.—The Kincaid-Taulbee case will attract to the National Capitol the services of that eminent criminal lawyer Col. Thomas N. Williams, now here in a prominent murder case.

HENDERSON'S PROGRESS.

ITS TOBACCO MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Home of the Golden Belt is Going to Manufacture the Tobaccoit Grows and Handles.

(Editorial Correspondence.)

HENDERSON, N. C., March 13.—Yesterday's STATE CHRONICLE conveyed to its 2,000 readers an account of the brilliant and auspicious opening of the Tobacco Factory erected by COL. W. H. S. BURGWIN & COMPANY. It was an occasion long to be remembered, and one that will be remembered most pleasantly. I trust that the magnitude of the success of COL. BURGWIN's factory will be in keeping with its auspicious opening.

Henderson is glad to add another tobacco factory to its other manufacturing and mammoth tobacco establishments. It has been four years since I went through Henderson's great tobacco concerns, and in that time the change for the better has been marked. The same has been true of Henderson in all lines. The handsome blocks of new stores, as well as the mammoth prize houses, warehouses and factories bear evidence to the substantial growth of this good town. A gentleman told me this morning that Henderson's business was in better shape than ever and that its business men were more prosperous.

I did not need this assurance. A look at the solid new buildings, a peep into the busy tobacco warehouses, a glance at the new and improved machinery tell the tale of Henderson's substantial progress better than any words of mine could do.

I wish that the CHRONICLE was big enough for me to attempt an account of all the evidences of prosperity that I see around me. Recently the town has put in an electric light plant and now it is as brilliantly illuminated at night as any city on the continent. Arrangements have been made for putting in water works, and sewerage will shortly follow. Then the citizens of Henderson will enjoy all the comforts that any community can offer. It now has excellent school facilities and it has the handsomest and costliest brick churches of any town of its population in North Carolina.

As this is a tobacco-made town, I must content myself with a few words only about its tobacco interests, and leave other industries for a future time. Henderson sells annually from eight and a half to nine million pounds of bright tobacco. Notwithstanding short crops, the territory from which Henderson draws has been so enlarged that as much tobacco will be sold here this year as ever. Tobacco is sold here from the Richmond & Danville railroad to Pitt county, and some South Carolina tobacco here finds a market.

Tobacco Warehouses.

There are four tobacco warehouses here: D. Y. COOPER'S; HARRIS, GOOCH & CO.'S; OWEN DAVIS'S and the Alliance warehouses.

The above stated facts, that eight and a half or nine million pounds of tobacco is sold here annually is the best evidence that the tobacco warehousemen are live, progressive and fully understand their business, and they are personally as clever as they are wise in the management and enterprising in the prosecution of their business. Mr. DAVE COOPER (everybody calls him Dave because they like him) tells me that he usually sells about 4,000,000 pounds of tobacco. He has the largest warehouse in the State. My friend Capt. E. J. PARRISH, Durham's great-hearted houseman, who has an immense warehouse, will be inclined to dispute this statement, and in advance I will say that Capt. Parrish's warehouse is some feet larger, but Mr. Cooper has a large basement and says that his is therefore the largest. Few men understand how to make a tobacco warehouse profitable. A gentleman here tells me that most of the warehousemen in the past seventeen years have failed. Certainly few have made big money. All the gentlemen (not including the Alliance warehouse) who run warehouses here—Mr. DAVIS, HARRIS, GOOCH & CO., and Mr. COOPER—own and manage their own warehouses—their own capital is invested. Much money is invested in this business and this it is that always makes the Henderson market lively and prices steady. The tobacco warehouse business here is truly on a solid basis.

Leaf Factories.

There are sixty leaf factories here. All of them are of substantial and pleasing architecture. Their owners are the most progressive tobacco men in the South. Their purchases are shipped to every quarter of the globe. Among the most prominent dealers we may mention W. E. GARY & CO., J. P. TAYLOR & CO., GEORGE SMITHSON, CLARY BROS., T. & B. DAVIS, J. G. ROBERTS, BURWELL & PARKER, STRAUSS & RAAB, W. H. HART & SON, H. M. CANON, E. G. BARNES, W. H. WALKER & CO., E. HARRIS, and others, whose names I do not recall.

Plug Tobacco Factories.

There are two—one newly erected by W. H. S. BURGWIN & CO., a description of which the CHRONICLE printed yesterday. The other is owned by the firm of ROWLAND & WALKER, young men of energy, and men who understand every detail of their business. Mr. WALKER showed me over the factory, which is a large and substantial building, it is fitted up with the best and latest machinery for making plug tobacco. Their most popular brand is "Buck," which is said to be one of the finest chewing extant. They work from 75 to 100 hands and sell their goods rapidly.

Smoking Tobacco Factory.

There is but one here and it is owned by DAINGERFIELD, JENKINS & CO. This firm of popular young men commenced

business two years ago and their success has been phenomenal, and they will hold the position of about third among North Carolina smoking tobacco factories. They employ 39 men and are working night and day, and are half a million pounds behind in filling their contracts. Their principal brands are "Golden Hub" and "Clear the Track." Their tobacco gives satisfaction and holds its own wherever introduced.

Allen & Ginter's Steamery.

The great Richmond cigarette manufacturers, ALLEN & GINTER, have here the best arranged and most thoroughly equipped steamery establishment in the State. They are the largest buyers on the market of fine cutters, all of which they re-dry and stem, and pack here before shipment to their factory in Richmond. They require in their immense works here two hundred hands to whom they pay good wages. The cleanly appearance and perfect system in all the appointments command the admiration of visitors. At this place I met Mr. J. C. COOPER, book-keeper, and Mr. BOYD CASEY, one of the managers, who showed me through the immense and perfect establishment.

Storage Warehouse.

Henderson is a pioneer in establishing a Tobacco Storage Warehouse. It is a modern brick structure, and has all the conveniences for receiving and shipping tobacco. There are now 1,000 hogsheads of tobacco stored there. This is a great convenience to tobacco men as it enables them to sell their tobacco to foreign buyers by sample, and thus keep the expense of sampling at home. Mr. W. E. GARY, known as a man of integrity and knowledge of tobacco, is the inspector.

But I must close. I might fill a page of the CHRONICLE with accounts of Henderson's enterprises, and then not mentioning all of them.

BAPTIST FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Petition For a New Meeting of the Trustees to be Held at Wake Forest.

The Durham Sun says: A petition is on the way to Col. Polk, the President of the board of trustees of the Baptist Female College, asking that he order a meeting of the board to convene at Wake Forest on the 18th or 20th of this month, signed by a sufficient number of the board to secure a meeting. So we feel safe in stating that the board will surely meet at Wake Forest on one of the above days, and the question of the permanent and final location of the College will be considered again, and we trust settled satisfactorily to all. If a full board is present and will decide this question, or if those who cannot attend will be allowed to vote by proxy so that the will of the full board will be expressed, we feel safe in saying that the Baptists in Durham, and the others interested, will as a mass, gracefully yield to the decision of the board whatever it may be. But harmony will be best obtained by the presence of all the trustees at their next meeting.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Rev. Daniel A. Long, President of Antich College, Yellow Springs, O., is on a visit to his parents at Graham.

The white graded school has a new teacher. It has been so fortunate as to secure the services of Miss Maggie Watkins, daughter of Dr. J. L. Watkins. Miss Watkins made for herself a splendid record at Peace Institute, and, as an assistant to Miss Bessie Fanning, will teach the first grade.—Durham Globe.

A friend at High Point writes: Mr. Thos. A. Edison, the wonderful inventor, is in the city and will remain over until to-morrow. He has been in consultation with Prof. Mann the most of the day, it is thought, about his new process of separating gold from the rock by electricity.

Hon. O. H. Dockery, consul to Rio de Janeiro, will not come to the United States as expected on account of the ill health of Minister Adams. Secretary Blaine telegraphed him to take charge of the legation in the minister's absence with increased pay of \$500.00 per month. His wife will go to Brazil next May.

The Oxford Day says: We learn with pleasure that the Rev. Thomas Hume, D. D., Professor of English in our State University, has accepted the invitation to deliver the annual address before the Franklin Literary Society of Horner School, Oxford, N. C. The selection of this scholarly gentleman is a deserving compliment to his eminent services in the cause of education, and his acceptance of this pleasant duty confers honor upon both himself and the school.

Mr. W. H. Blount, the accomplished editor-orator of the Wilson Mirror, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual literary address at the commencement of the Lumber Bridge High School on the 12th of June. The CHRONICLE congratulates its friends in that section. Mr. Blount has the fire of oratory, the imagery of poetry, the choicest flowers of ornate diction and an originality that is unique and delightful. He never fails to charm his audience.

THE LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

New Officers Appointed.—Indicted Without a Hearing.

(By United Press.)

NEW YORK, March 13.—The sheriff to-day appointed Dennis F. Cray as Warden of Ludlow street jail in place of Mr. Keating, resigned. Keating, with Deputy Sheriff McConnel, is under indictment for bribery and resigned his position saying he was "indicted without a hearing on accusations at once false and malicious."

Montana's Richest Man Dead.

(By United Press.)

B